ROCKY FLATS ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY SITE
ER REGULATORY CONTACT RECORD

Date/Time: June 27, 2005 10:00

Site Contact(s): Annette Primrose, Norma Castaneda, Chris Dayton, Ian Paton, Craig Cowdery, John Boylan

Regulatory Contact: David Kruchek, Elizabeth Pottorff, Sam Garcia, Todd Bechtel, Dirk Applegate
Agency: CDPHE , CDPHE, USEPA, USAEPA-Greystone

Purpose of Contact: 903 Pad Area Groundwater Quality Enhancement using HRC

Discussion
As described in the Final GW IM/IRA, HRC will be inserted into the area of the 903 Pad remedial action through Geoprobe or similar type boreholes (insertion holes) in three arcs through the eastward draining paleochannel that is the primary groundwater flow path for this area. These arcs will be located where there is the highest possibility of residual contamination and groundwater flow. This will enhance groundwater quality in this area by creating a reducing environment that will assist with the degradation of VOCs. The portion of the groundwater contaminant plume in northwestern area of the 903 Pad is captured by the Mound Plume Treatment System. The portion of the groundwater contaminant plume in northeastern area of the 903 Pad is captured by the East Trenches Plume Treatment System.

The HRC will be inserted from the bottom of the clean fill brought in after excavation to the top of the bedrock surface. Where there is an underlying gravel layer at the base of the alluvium, the insertion holes will penetrate to this layer and not into the underlying bedrock. The gravel layer will help to disperse the HRC, allowing greater contact with any residual contamination present.

The HRC will be a combination of HRC and HRC-X as both materials behave in a similar fashion, however most of the material is anticipated to be HRC. The material will be inserted into holes approximately 15 feet apart along the three arcs for an estimated 35 to 40 insertion holes.

Water levels in this area range from 10 to 20 feet below ground surface. To ensure that the entire saturated interval is in contact with HRC, it will be poured into the insertion holes using a tremie pipe or other means to fill the hole from the bottom. Additional material will be added from the top the next day as necessary to fill the insertion hole to the appropriate levels. This will allow more material to flow into permeable zones in the subsurface. The maximum HRC added to any insertion hole will be twice the hole volume. Bentonite or soil will be used to fill the remaining open sections of the insertion holes.

Completion of this groundwater enhancement will be documented in a contact record.

Contact Record Prepared By: Annette Primrose

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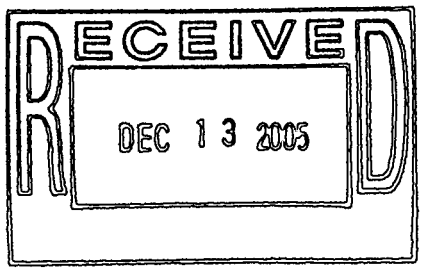

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